On Tenure Quotas and Faculty Quality

By JOHN T. WENDERS
Asst. Professor of Economics

Although there is probably not any hard and fast tenure quota being applied to tenure decisions here at Middlebury, recent developments indicate that tenure structure considerations are at least beginning to weigh heavily in such decisions.

What is astounding about this development is that the Administration has not to my knowledge made an effort to explain, solicit advice, or promote discussion among the faculty at large regarding the desirability of hava tenure policy where tenure structure weighs heavily.

One could even argue that such considerations are not proper since they are nowhere mentioned in the Faculty rules on tenure and promotion. The policy has apparently sprung, maybe not full blown, out of the head of Old Chapel. It is with a view to stimulating some discussion on this matter that I offer the following remarks.

Why should there be any restrictions on the number of tenured professors on the faculty or in a department? Let us abstract from Middlebury's situation for a moment and consider the desirability of such a policy for the liberal arts college in general.

First, there is the flexibility argument: Once a faculty member is given tenure, he cannot be dismissed except for unusually serious misconduct or incompetence. Thus, for all intents and purposes, so the argument goes, a college is stuck with him for life. In this situation, a college may want to assure itself of some flexibility of action: an opportunity may arise to hire a really good professor in some department and a slot or two might be kept open for just such an opportunity — a non-tenured person may be turned over on relatively short notice to make room for the big gun.

A second argument concerns the need for new blood: This argument bases its appeal on the desirability of having a flow of new and fresh ideas in a department. If there is a turnover in a department every few years both the tenured staff and the curriculum may be exposed to new ways of thinking.

John T. Wenders

A third argument focuses on the high expense of having a department or faculty which is largely tenured. Tenured faculty are usually older and more skilled, and therefore are able to command higher salaries. It may be relatively expensive to have a heavily tenured department.

College Stuck With Mistakes

By themselves, these arguments are persuasive. But there is, of course, another side. The premise that once tenure is given to a faculty member a college is stuck with him for life is defective in the extreme. Any college which pays strict attention to the quality of people to whom it grants tenure will have a mobile tenured faculty with a rate of turnover which is probably directly re-

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THE CAMPUS

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'Black-out' Protests Atom Power Plant Construction

By MARK ZUROFF

A hastily but well organized movement to protest further construction of the nuclear power plant at Vernon, Vt. led to a partial electrical black - out on campus last Thursday night.

Following-up Earth-Day Activities at Middlebury and a Green-Up Day demonstration at the Vernon plant, the black-out was intended as an expression of student support for the opponents of nuclear power.

Eric Bass, a Middlebury graduate, worked with Gerry Rowland, of the Environmental Quality Group in planning the protest.

Bass hoped that as many as 75 percent of the students would show their support by not using electric lights or other appliances from Thursday at dusk until dawn Friday.

Candle-Light Rally

The protestors sponsored a candle-light rally in the Johnson Building where supporters were encouraged to come and talk, and, if they wished, to write their congressmen about the dangers of nuclear plants.

The results of the black-out were mixed. While some students went through college buildings turning off lights, the college itself did not officially cooperate and many lights remained on.

Some students who did not agree with the purpose or method of the protest, staged individual counter-demonstrations by using all the electricity they could.

Low Attendance

Very few people gathered in Johnson and a good many students seemed unaware and unconcerned by the whole affair.

Organizer Bass said that he did not think that the black-out would in any way actually affect the power companies. The Vernon plant is being built by Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corporation, but the largest power company in the state is Central Vermont Public Service.

Bass and other eco-activists felt it was necessary that people begin to consider the nuclear power question; the black-out was planned as an opportunity for them to do so.

AEC Emission Standards

According to opponents of the Vernon project, the danger

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Requirements at Issue

SIC Collects Signatures For Faculty Vote Monday

By John Bell

The Student Investigating Committee, in its first campus-wide effort gathered over 900 signatures on petitions in support of the abolition of present distribution requirements. The petitions were circulated to support the Educational Policy Committee's proposals for abolition that go before a faculty vote next Monday.

The campaign started at an SIC meeting chaired by Cunnie Wesson the night of the Environmental Quality Group's Blackout last Thursday. More than 120 students gathered in Gifford Dining Hall as the petition was discussed. The Committee agreed to use the petition to bring the issue into the open, and to create student involvement.

The Faculty was presented with the EPC's recommendations at its last meeting two weeks ago. The EPC statement, after proposing abolition of present group requirements, said that "the current distribution requirements do not fulfill the educational objectives for which they were devised."

Calling for "adoption of a new pattern or structure of undergraduate education," the proposal ended with the presentation of "a study document which presents a new structure of education," basically consisting of Dean O'Brien's new program for the freshman and upperclass years.

The faculty will decide whether or not to adopt the recommendations at their meeting on Monday afternoon, May 4.

The SIC rationale for abolition was presented to students along with the petition. It attacked the group requirements for producing courses repetitive of high school work that fail to "become a meaningful part of the students' educational program," and for not recognizing the "necessity and desirability" of interdisciplinary study.

Arguing that a year's absence of the requirements would make present staff and tenure pro-

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Davis, Bart Hall Highlight Earth Day

Vermont Governor Outlines State Role in Fight Against Pollution

By ERIC SAMP

"Vermont's role in the fight against pollution" was the subject of a speech delivered last Wednesday night by Governor Deane Davis. Dr. James Armstrong, whom Davis once named as one of the five men he'd most like to be stranded on an island with, introduced our "honorary Alumnus."

Education is Main Weapon

Governor Davis sees education as the primary weapon against pollution. "We must not forget that the problem must be solved by us as individuals." In the past, "people have not been willing to pay the price." But the youth of America has begun to "feel the intensity" of the problem, and now stands as the "hope of the world."

Vermont's Green-Up Day on April 18 was an indication of the concern in Vermont. In a state of only 429,000 residents, there were 80,000 participants, most of whom were young people. Governor Davis "noticed how their eyes would shine" and feels that "they had a wonderful time experiencing what involvement means."

Police May Control Pollution

The problem of pollution is not as serious in Vermont as in other areas of the country, he pointed out. But he warned the audience later that "the day is coming when scenic beauty might be under police control." Davis sees little problem at the present time with air pollution, but recognizes that land and water pollution is reaching a serious level. But, "there is no state in the union," Governor Davis boasts, "that has passed in one year as many anti-pollution bills as this past session of the state legislature."

New State Agency

Effective June 1, an Environmental Management Agency will

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Eco-Activist Urges Student Car Restriction

Bart Hall, chairman of the Environmental Quality Group, urged last Wednesday that the College "restrict partially or completely student ownership of cars" in order to control air pollution. Hall recommended the move in an unscheduled speech at the afternoon Earth Day observances in Mead Chapel.

He suggested that the College restrict cars to seniors or any other students who can prove a definite need for having one. Hall also proposed that the College further restrict cars to those vehicles "which are listed by the manufacturer as getting better than 20 miles per gallon," and have the most advanced emission control device possible.

Speaking of the day's talk on pollution control, Hall said, "This sort of country

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Inside The Campus

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MORE ON WOMEN'S LIB — Page 11

SIC...

(Continued from Page 1)

blems more evident, the SIC closed by stating that the requirements as they now exist "have questionable educational value" to any Middlebury students.

Some students are opposing the petition because they feel it proposes nothing in place of the old requirements. Other apparently feel that the present requirements were personally beneficial because they creatd an intrest in hitherto unexplored disciplines. However, the SIC sees the petition as a necessary step in the creation of greater student awareness and influence on college affairs.

While gathering support for its petition, the SIC is asking students to discuss the EPC proposals with their professors to make the faculty aware of student concern.

See Statement Same Page

NEWS SHORTS

Birth Control Clinic Opens

A Planned Parenthood Center has recently been opened at Porter Hospital. It is open on the first and third Tuesday of each month, from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. Girls are advised to make an appointment by calling 388-2072, or stopping at room 13 of the Municipal Building, to avoid a wait.

BOG Movie Tonight

A BOG movie, **Infants School,** will be shown tonight at 7:00 and 9:00 p.m. in Dana. Admission is 25c. The film is about a liberal school that leaves the responsibility of learning to the child.

Senate Elections To Be Held

The student referendum on the Senate proposal to replace itself with eight students who will serve as members, four voting and four non-voting, of the College Council for next year was passed 370-45. Election will now be held for the eight members of next year's Senate. Anyone who wishes to be a candidate must submit a nomination form with a statement on why they are running to Box 810 before May 4.

German Film To Bc Shown

Bertolt Grecht's film **Mother Courage and Her Children** will be shown at the Campus Theatre in a special matinee on Friday, May 1 at 4:00 p.m. The film is sponsored by the German department and will be presented in German. A synopsis in English will be available at the door. Admission is $1.50.

Student Production Slated

A program of one-act plays written and directed by students will be presented on May 4 at 7:30 p.m. in Dana Auditorium, under the sponsorship of the Board of Governors.

BOG has offered a prize of $100.00 for the best production and has drawn four students into competition. The plays are all original one-acts about 15 - 30 minutes in length.

Paul Dambowic has constructed a "realistic" dialogue about prejudice and insists his actors remain anonymous. John Swift's work studies the problems of authority between two big-city executives and their secretaries in a tragic allegory starring Mike Brennan, Zack Studenroth, Bobbi Sturgis, and Kitty Dixon. John McDonald writes and directs his drama, **The Life of Beckmannn** involving some light humor and live music about one of the world's great composers. Finally Steve Bachelor will present an easy-going one-man performance about a lower West Side fruit vender.

The winner will be determined by an audience ballot. Tickets will be on sale at Proctor Information Desk and at the door for $.75.

B. O. G. DRUG POLL

The results of the B. O. G. questionnaire concerning student drug use are available to members of the college community. See the secretary to the Dean of Students.

EPC - SIC Statements

The Educational Policy Committee recommends to the Faculty:

1. Abolition of the Distribution Requirements

2. Deletion of paragraph 4 under Degree Requirements from Middlebury College Catalogue (see p. 17) and changing of other references in the Catalogue which will be affected.

The Educational Policy Committee believes that the current distribution requirements do not fulfill the educational objectives for which they were devised. We feel that abolition constitutes a necessary first step toward the adoption of a new pattern or structure of undergraduate education designed to meet those objectives defined by such phrases as "general education," "liberal education" and "non - specialized curriculum." We therefore submit to the Faculty a study document which presents a new structure of education centered on the freshman year, and continuing into the upperclass years as well.

SIC Rationale for the distributional requirements proposal:

1. Distributional requirements should be abolished because students have been exposed in the same manner to the various disciplines before reaching Mid-

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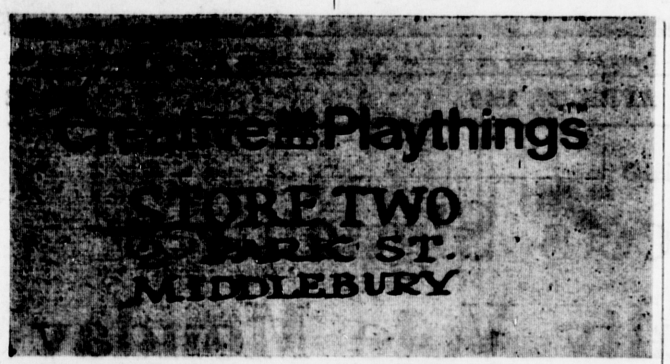

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Letters...

Continued from page 6

that since there is no set number at which the "balance of power" is obviously disturbed, the trend should be towards greater student participation. I did **not** propose a balance of 50-50, student-faculty, but rather an increase from 18 percent to 30 percent, hardly an attempt to gain 'control' of the committee.

3. There have been almost no instances this year in which the long and deliberate discussion of educational policy did not resolve the issue and make the vote a mere formality. The two student members did not at any time try to sway the vote except by rational and honest argument. If the faculty members were not persuaded by argument. If the faculty members were not persuaded by argument and could present a more rationally justified argument, the student vote did not merely register a "student complaint" but often voted for what in good conscience seemed the best educational policy, not only from the student's view, but in terms of the college as a continuing institution.

4. The proposal directly centers upon the degree to which student participation in decision making is more than tokenism. How many votes makes student participation significant when deliberating and deciding issues and fundamental questions which are of concern to every segment of the college population? Do we dare call ourselves a "college community" as President Armstrong did in Freshman Convocation when in fact the decisions affecting that community are blatantly made by professionals only? Are we a community or a corporation?

Faculty Arguments

Although the arguments against focused upon the first three points made, it was clear that the last, and the most crucial argument, was not rationally nor honestly discussed for as long as was needed to arrive at some public explanation for keeping the number of voting student members at two. Some of the arguments against were:

1. **The student voice was adequately heard this year, and that two more students would probably not contribute more diversity and ability in the committee.** The fear here seemed to be one of students voting in blocks, rather than any hope of students being able to better suggest and argue varying rational viewpoints. Based on this year's experience, there is no more reason to suggest that students would vote in blocks any more than faculty members with a vested interest from their divisions. If indeed, the students vote did change the outcome of a decision, it would have to be, by pure numbers, that certain faculty members agreed with their argument and viewpoint.

2. **That two more student votes would not make any differences.** Then why not, if it will make it easier on the students serving on the committee? If it doesn't matter, why not increase student participation?

3. **That the progress of the committee would be slowed down.** The possibility does exist simply by enlarging the committee, but that may be the to achieve respectable student price we have to pay in order participation.

4. **That the possibility could arise where a student vote might very definitely change the outcome of a decision.** The EPC however, is only a faculty committee, whose proposals are always subject to faculty approval, and as this year proves, does not always succeed in having its proposals approved. With such an incredibly cumbersome system of checks and balances, there is no possibility of students changing the will of the faculty by sheer voting power.

Rejection of Student Involvement

Ultimately, the vote of the EPC this week was a rejection of a principle of "significant" (?) student involvement in the decision making process. As a student member, I felt the decision of the President and the faculty members who voted against the proposal was a breach of faith in students, especially after the Faculty EPC members said students played a respectable and intelligent role in the EPC this year.

The hesitation to deliberate on the issue of student power in this context, even though the governance committee is going to present the same kind of student voting membership on faculty committees in the fall,

Continued on page 4

Blackout Protests Nuclear Plant

Continued from page 2

seems to lie not in the design of the nuclear plant, but in emission standards under which it will operate.

The protesters contend that the standards — set by the Atomic Energy Commission — are only for what radiation levels the human body can tolerate based on the average output of the plant.

Some scientists have noted that these calculations do not take into account the possibility that radioactive material may accumulate. This can occur when weather conditions prevent uniform distribution of smokestack waste-material and fallout patterns then vary.

Radioactive Accumulation

Radioactive material also accumulates throughout the natural food chain. Organisms higher in the food chain, such as man, will accumulate all the material present in the lower organisms.

Since it is known that some genetic damage is caused by exposure to any amount of radiation and it isn't known whether there is any tolerance to small amounts causing immediate damage (cancer, leukemia) the protestors contend the Vernon plant should not go into operation until further research is conducted as to its effects.

The organizers of the blackout further feel that people must understand the consequences of demanding more power: continuing destruction of the environment and rapid depletion of natural resources.

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Davis...

(Continued ffrom Page 1)

supervise all matters dealing with the environment. This agency has been authorized to publish a land capability map for the entire state. With the information from this map, the state legislature should be able to make zoning regulations for land development. Davis argues that this is a large step forward, because "zoning has been a naughty word for a long time in Vermont."

Atomic Power

In answer to a question about the danger of the atomic power plant which is presently under construction in Vernon, Governor Davis expressed confidence in the safety precautions. The Water Resources Board has required constant measurement of the level of radioactivity and temperature in surrounding areas. These restrictions are more stringent than those required by the Atomic Energy Commission, and Vermont is awaiting a decision by the Supreme Court as to whether this is legal. Davis claims that he has no power personally to halt construction of the plant, but has the obligation to do whatever he can if there is a possibility of danger.

Governor Davis was interrupted at one point by firecrackers which two unidentified students set off at the rear entrance of Mead Chapel.

Personnel man to applicant: "Our incentive plan is quite simple. Make one mistake and you're through."

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Hayes Joins the Guilty: Politics and Pollution

By SHELLY FEDYCK

A New Political Substitute For the Word "Mother"

Nobody likes pollution. . .that is, almost nobody. Politicians are ravenously consuming conservation's powerful political fodder (1970 harvest) with an eye toward the votes it is bound to reap come the November elections.

At last Vermont has provided its gubernatorial candidates with THE PERFECT ISSUE. Environmental Quality is a crusade which enlists, if not active support, at least sympathetic "hear, hears" from all Green Mountain residents. Moreover, it is a cause which affords even the fledgling political aspirant ample room for a dosage of sure-catch moral platitudes, a generous portion of heart rending "exhortations to action" and a sprinkling of sufficiently vague proposals.

Aborted Baby

Lieutenant Governor Hayes expressed the dilemma a bit more succinctly as he opened his address with a Matthew Arnold line: "We are caught between two worlds, 'one dead, and the other unable to be born.' " He failed to go on to confess the reason for this unresolved state: the golden "conservation baby" has been aborted at the hands of political vote-getters.

Yes, Lieutenant Governor, you are right in charging that "ecology" has indeed become a political substitute for the word "mother;" that Earth Day is a holy crusade for both incumbant and challenging "Lionhearts;" and that rhetoric pollutes the air. Then why, Lieutenant Governor, after such a courageous attack upon the "baby killers" did you proceed to join the ranks of the guilty?

Few Concrete Solutions

An excuse can be found for the failure of members of the academic community to suggest concrete programs for the alleviation of a growing environmental problem. Rhetoric is appropriate on the distinguished panels of men representing various scholarly fields. Their responsibilities lie in the realm of probing and discussing the questions and debating the worth of suggested proposals, and not necessarily in the realm of offering concrete solutions.

On the other hand, the man in political office is one of the few people with so perfect an opportunity to deal in terms of step by step plans, blueprints, bills and budgets. He has ressonable hopes of seeing his proposals acted upon, in one way or another.

Earth Day Hoopla

Tired of hearing the alarming and true pollution statistics, Middlebury students had hopes of listening to what Vermont government planned to do after the talk had died down and the Earth Day hoopla was over. Hayes disappointed those with such dreams.

Aside from a brief allusion to the Environmental Conservation Commission already existing in Montpelier, platitudes, wellworn figures, and exhortation resounded throughout Mead Chapel during the hour long address.

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EPC Letter

Continued from page 3

points to the reluctance of putting students in positions of real responsibility and decision making. More than ever, as a student involved in an effort to make the college a real community, I am confused as to the real significance of student opinion and voting participation.

The precedence of two student voting members on EPC has not been rationally justified in terms of what students can do and have done, or on some kind of decision of the balance of power. If two out of eleven votes is the "considered balance of power," then the apparent tokenism is more than accidental. If the college is really devoted as it claims to more student participation, then let it begin where to deal with the difficult but absolutely important question of student participation as opposed to student observation.

I also wonder whether the proposal might have been passed had it come from a faculty member. If the answer is yes, then what indeed is the attitude of the faculty and administration towards students in committee responsibilities? If not, then where does the principle of student involvement, to which we are all dedicated, become a reality in this institution?

Marshall Forstein

Frustrated

To the Editor:

Dear Battgirls,

I am now facing another dateless weekend. As a single participant in Middlebury's hectic social life, I will be able to see a movie lasting until nine, after which I have the opportunity to get drunk, or to sit around with friends talking an thumbing through my well-worn copy of New Faces, or I can go to bed. Alone.

I am often told that there are "lots of girls" sitting in the Batts without dates. There are lots of boys wanting dates. Our problem is finding who and where you are. The rules don't permit you to ask us for dates (Women's Lib?). Should I come knocking on your doors Friday night in search of you?

Coming up is "Spring Weekend," whatever that is. Rest assured that there will be many freshmen, in my dorm at least, moaning about not having dates. If you are there, why don't you make yourselves known? Set up a means of our contacting you. It might even be that the demand exceeds the supply.

Much love,
A Frustrated Freshman
(name withheld by request)

P. S. You may have noticed that I did not give my name. A boy who does not have lots of dates is not cool. The rules say that an uncool person does not get dates.

COMPUTER LIKES ZEROES

When the board of assessors in Newburyport, Mass., got a number of complaints about property valuations, investigation showed the computer was adding extra zeros to the tax bills. One valuation had been boosted by $100,000.

Review: "This Thing Don't Lead to Heaven"

By BRUCE MORGAN

This Thing Don't Lead to Heaven, by Harry Crews; 186 pages, $5.95; William Morrow and Co.

"Carlita Rojas Mundez walked out of the men's restroom of the Gulf Oil station in Cumseh, Georgia, and saw the Greyhound Bus leaving her."

With that off-balance opening sentence for inspiration, Harry Crews sets out to stamp a time, a place — and a circumstance called life — into a part of your head forever. You may not regain your balance. Crews' third novel, which was published this month, is a brilliantly crafted book about people with human and superhuman weaknesses caught in the job of holding their lives together, of making them work against all odds.

This Thing Don't Lead to Heaven is also a tone poem about men and women pushed by dreams to a desperate edge, about dreams when they fail the dreamer, demons and curses when they haunt him. For that reason it is perfectly natural to learn Carlita is a Cuban refugee who speaks no English and is a specialist in voodoo magic—she has the potential to fulfill every vision with her hair and bones.

Hopeless Dreams

The book begins and ends through the blurred eyesight of Lummy, a drunk attendant asleep in the gas station when Carlita arrives, huge, black and strange. Still drowsy from the moonshine and bright sun, he identifies the visit as a dream after hearing her speak Spanish. Lummy "knew it was a dream now, knew it in the hopeless and desperate way of all dreams, and knew also that he was caught in it and that he would never understand it."

Cumseh is a small town in Georgia, and everyone who appears there is stranded in one way or another. Carlita is dumped at that spot by Greyhound, as is Sarah Nell Brownstein, except that Sarah Nell comes of her own accord. Junior Bledsoe, a gravesite salesman passing through town, decides to stop to pick up a little business. Coffins are his joy, filling them his ambition.

Other Cumseh Residents

Others who are residents of Cumseh find themselves stranded because of who they are and what they do. Axel Gates is a thirty-five year old woman who holds all power in the town as owner of Axel's Senior Club, a home for the elderly. Her life desire is to be touched. Jefferson Davis, a midget masseur less than four feet tall, works at the Senior Club to keep the old folks alive. He is the central figure of the novel, and his dream is to grow.

Sarah Nell is a "blond and breastless" mailsorter from Macon, Georgia, who thinks she is in love with Jefferson Davis but has never seen him. Her thoughts are of tomorrow's mail.

Hiram Peters is the town minister, special messiah to the aged, who distributes pamphlets assuring "There Is No Death," and trembles at his own mortality. He prays to be left alone.

Find the Compromise

Thus it develops that all these characters — representing Magic, Power, Life, Death, Naivete, and Salvation — come together on a Sunday at the Senior Club, each to find the compromise in his dream.

They are typical members of Crews' exaggerated humanity, the scarred, stunted, abandoned souls who limp through his books until they match up and find themselves worthy of each other. They are cripples who together become whole people.

Such characters as Jefferson Davis or Junior Bledsoe, then, are presented as powerful images because they are extensions of real deformity and real obsessions. Crews has drawn Junior Bledsoe from a possible person into an overwhelming symbol, not just a salesman of gravesites, but a man who delights in cramming the cemeteries.

While on vacation in Miami, he becomes restless:

A girl wearing a Polynesian grass skirt had put that ring of flowers around his neck on the second day of his vacation in Miami Beach. She worked for the hotel and she thought she was entertaining him. But Junior's red pinched eyes had stared at the skin of her smooth muscled belly, and he had felt stifled, gagged, unable to breathe. He stretched his neck now at the memory and looked off to the rising hill where the three-storied house leaned on the horizon. Anybody that had a belly like that would never buy a Garden Plot. Her flesh still smelled of immortality.

Death stalks the halls of Axel's Senior Club, and hovers over the beds in the dark Ward out back, but finally it is love that is triumphant, not morbidity. Carlita and Jefferson Davis are attracted to each other because she needs a midget and he wants magic. Axel and Junior soon find love, or a reasonable facsimile thereof, as two children of death needing to be touched.

Senile Seduction

Even some of the Senior Club members get into the game. Certainly one of the unforgettable scenes in modern literature unfolds when eighty-year-old Jeremy decides he will seduce seventy-one-year-old Molly rather than attend church services.

For Axel, being in love with Junior means victory over her father's death and her own lost youth. It means that she can go with him to the drive - in below town where she buried her father, where she had gone by herself once before:

She sat alone in the cab of her truck in front of her daddy's grave with a cold hot dog congealing in a slab of mustard. She had managed to surround herself and her daddy with the fecund smell of love. It was on the air, the hot buzz of young voices, the smell of their young sweating skins.

For Jefferson, love can mean escape from dwarfdom, from Cumseh, from everything that has kept him from being a man. As he is leaving he understands his mistake:

Jefferson Davis held to Carlita with one hand and to the thick roll of money in his pocket with the other. He looked up at her. "I might be little, but I ain't crazy. I don't know how I stayed this long. It ain't no magic here. Not a bit."

If what Jefferson Davis says is true, Harry Crews has trapped a miracle between the lines of his taut novel, with words hammered like nails in good wood. He has implied deliverance along a road that don't lead to heaven, and written a book dense with magic about a place which has none.

Nancy R. Williams, 23, of Berkeley, Calif., almost became the victim of unknown atrocities when a man grabbed her by the hair and pressed a knife to her throat. Nancy twisted around and ran, leaving the would-be assailant holding her wig.

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Steve Early, Editor-in-Chief

Editorial

The Blackout: Living for the Future

The black-out staged last Thursday by opponents of the Vernon nuclear plant had little impact on the power companies in the state. Yet the protest was significant in its symbolism. It dramatized the fact that people who want to halt pollution and preserve the environment must begin by examining — and changing — their own habits as consumers.

Some students here have already been affected by the developing consciousness of ecology and ecological relationships. They demand returnable bottles instead of disposable ones, wash their clothes with low-phosphate detergents, "recycle" their leaflets, fill their gas tanks with "lead-free" Amoco, install pollution control devices on their cars, and, in some instances, stop driving altogether.

There are, of course, definite limits to what a few conscientious individuals can accomplish. The habits of millions of Americans remain unchanged; the majority, as at Middlebury, cling to their material possessions. (See Kenan Baldridge's letter on page 10.)

The organizers of the black-out realize, though, that the only way to limit construction of nuclear plants, with their tremendous capacity for pollution and destruction, is to limit the demand for the additional power they are designed to provide. The power companies justify their plans for more reactors on the grounds that public power needs are rapidly increasing. People who want fewer atom power plants will have to get along with less electric power.

The black-out, then, was an experiment in living on a reduced scale. For many students, no doubt, the whole thing was more of a lark than a protest — an opportunity to sit around with friends, listen to records, and groove on the candle-light. But it is important that affluent Americans somehow get used to the idea of doing without. (Blacks, American Indians, Chicanos, and lower-income whites already know how.) They must learn to become smaller rather than bigger consumers because soon the pattern of consumption is this country is going to have to change — not only to preserve what remains of our national environment but also to allow a more equitable distribution of resources throughout the world and to prevent the depletion of all the world's resources.

As Dr. Van Vleck points out in his excellent article in the Spring issue of the Middlebury News Letter ("Only Population Stabilization Can Save our Quality of Life"), "The wealthier the individual, the more resources he uses." The same applies to nations. By the standards of most of the world, America is a fantastically wealthy nation. While constituting less than 7% of the world's population, the American people each year consume about 60% of the earth's consummable resources. According to Van Vleck, "Estimates indicate that the average American uses from 25 to 100 times more power, minerals, water, and natural resources than the average person in India" — and our rate of consumption is increasing! When countries like India "begin to use these raw materials at increased rates to produce finished products for themselves, our own industrial output will have to be sharply curtailed."

Most Americans probably do not welcome the prospect of sharing what they have with the rest of world (living on less so others may live on more), or preserving what belongs to all so that all will have something on which to live. The alternative is ecological disaster — just as the alternative to reducing the demand for electric power is the proliferation of nuclear powered generating plants.

Helping to Make G. M. Responsible

Recently the anti-war movement and various consumer and environmental action groups have begun to concentrate on a new target: corporations which profit from defense contracts, produce defective consumer goods, or contribute to the pollution of the environment. The focus of their activities has been the annual stockholders meeting; their weapon, stock proxies. Reform-minded Churches, colleges and individuals who hold shares are asked to pool their proxy votes in an effort to force discussion of the company's policies — and hopefully change them — at the annual meeting. The approach has no guarantee of success and is hardly very radical (though one of its big promoters is "radical" agitator and community organizer Saul Alinsky.) It calls for working within the system and, in no way, represents a real challenge to the great concentration of corporate power which, in Andrew Kopkinds words, "is at the heart of America's un-democracy."

Judging, though, from General Motor's response to the Campaign to Make General Motors Responsible, one would think that the proxy fighters were out to nationalize the auto industry. "Campaign GM" is a group, sponsored by Ralph Nader, which is currently collecting proxy votes for two proposals that will be considered at GM's May 22 annual meeting. (The company initially tried to exclude the measures from the official proxy statement it sends to all shareholders; the Securities and Exchange condition ruled that this was illegal.)

One of the proposals would create a public committee — with access to the corporation's records — to investigate and report on GM's past and present efforts to produce cars with minimum pollution and maximum safety. The other would add three representatives of the public to the company's board of directors. (The new members proposed by "Campaign GM" are former Presidential consumer-affairs advisor Betty Furness, distinguished biologist Rene Dubos, and Washington minister, Rev. Channing Phillips.)

The purpose of both proposals is to expose General Motors to greater public scrutiny and insist that it take into account the many social consequences of its decisions. In this effort, "Campaign GM" supporters have been active on a number of campuses in an attempt to win university support. American colleges hold at least 1.3 million shares of GM stock; Middlebury owns 7,693. The college community here, if it is truly committed to environmental action, should back the campaign and urge the trustees to vote Middlebury's proxies in favor of the reform proposals. "Urge" is unfortunately all we can do, because Middlebury is a corporation also and the trustees are the corporation. Hopefully, the board will not adopt the position taken several years ago by Harvard President Nathan Pusey, who haughtily told his students: "We don't use our money for social purposes."

Ehrlich Links Racism, War with Environment

"The Vietnam war and racism are both involved in the population-resource-environment crisis," Stanford University population biologist Paul R. Ehrlich told an "Earth Day" audience last Wednesday at Bowling Green State University.

"Any politician who thinks that the ecological move will attract students away from those sticky issues is living in a dream world," declared the well known author of "The Population Bomb."

"A major determinant of US foreign policy around the world is the need for cheap raw materials to supply our industries. Like most of the other overdeveloped countries we are resource-poor.

"In order to keep our wasteful economic system going we in essence are stealing natural resources from our children and from the poor people of the world," Prof. Ehrlich said.

"It helps, therefore, to be strong militarily if we wish to compete with other overdeveloped countries, such as those of western Europe, the Soviet Union, and Japan, in a game of global thievery.

"In an unprecedented atrocity the United States is murdering the people of Vietnam and destroying the ecology of that country primarily to protect American interests in the natural resources of southeast Asia." said Prof. Ehrlich. "Hitler may have been a much more efficient and heartless murderer, but he lacked the technology — especially the herbicides — with which we have been destroying the environmental fabric of Vietnam.

"The story is disgustingly similar in Latin America, the Middle East, and elsewhere where we often intervene, openly and secretly, to see to it that the economic interests of the United States take precedence over the interests of the human beings of the area.

"As the world population gets larger, the per capita availability of resources will shrink, and the world will continue to deteriorate. There will be more intervention by overdeveloped real or imagined threats to their monopoly on the material basis of affluence.

"Squabbling about ecological disasters will also increase, and small wars will become more and more common," Prof. Ehrlich predicted. "Sooner or later they will lead to the thermonuclear war that is being prepared for so vigorously by scientists who have sold their souls to the military-industrial complexes of their countries.

"Racism is involved in the crisis in a different way," Ehrlich went on. "We cannot expect members of minorities, or the poor, or any group which is not given a fair shake in our society to cooperate in an effort to save our civilization — unless we can make it their civilization too.

"The same goes for the poor and non-white nations of the world. Unless we make it clear that the rewards of saving the world will be honestly shared, they would be stupid to cooperate with us.

"The battle to save our planet is not just a battle for population control and environmental sanity," Prof. Ehrlich concluded. "It is also a battle against exploitation, against war and against racism. That is, it is a battle for equity, peace and justice — Without which the world would hardly be worth saving!"

Earth Day ... Keeping Ec...

By STEVE EARLY

In the wake of last week's national teach-in, many environmental activists and other interested observers are wondering about the future of the ecology movement.

Will the movement, for example, prove to more than a passing campus craze? If it does persist, how can groups like Environmental Action (which planned Earth Day) avoid the fate of the Morator-

Nixon's War on Pollution: "Rhetoric and fragmentary Reformism."

Aftermath: cology Alive

ium — becoming a part of "the institutionalized protest scene," losing effectiveness, and fading away?

Can ecology survive identification as merely another "issue," a popular and safe theme for a variety of establishment politicians?

It has become a cliche to observe that everyone is opposed to pollution, that The Environment is now right up there with Apple Pie, Motherhood, and The American Way.

Yet how many of the political figures in either major party who have co-opted the ecological crisis are willing to challenge the powerful corporate interests which helped to create it? It is, after all, the "American Way" itself — our whole pattern of production and consumption — which is largely responsible for the destruction of our native environment.

Little Actual Progress

The foremost fear among eco-activists is that all the current publicity will only lull people into thinking that something is being done about ecological problems. Actually very little has been done and there is little prospect that the situation will improve.

In the words of social critic Nat Hentoff, the Nixon Administration to date has offered only "rhetoric and fragmentary reformism." Writing in the April issue of Evergreen (in an article entitled "Keeping Ecology Alive") Hentoff notes that in the President's widely praised State of the Union speech, there were not even "specific budgetary figures for cleaning the air and disposing of solid wastes."

$10 BILLION?

"He (Nixon) did announce a $10 billion, five-year program to clean up America's waters, but this turns out to involve the expenditure of only $4 billion by the federal government with the cities and states expected to raise the rest.

"Looked at even more closely, that $4 billion dollars will be stretched over the fiscal years 1971-79, thereby averaging about $445 million a year, little more than half the amount Congress appropriated for the same purpose in the current fiscal year. (Before the speech, the Department of the Interior had estimated it would cost between $43 billion and $66 billion to curb water pollution over a five-year-period.)"

Pathetic Figures

I. F. Stone reported in the February 23, issue of his Washington "Bi-Weekly," that "The total appropriations asked to fight pollution of the air (106 million) and water ($465 million) next year total $571 million."

Given the magnitude of the existing pollution problem and the necessity of forestalling further environmental deterioration, these figures are so astonishingly small as to be pathetic.

Evaluating Nixon's spending plans for the coming fiscal fiscal year, Stone observed:

"In a budget in which 53 cents of every general revenue dollar goes to the military, **only four tenths of a cent** will go to save the air we breathe and the water we drink though it may soon be too late to save them. Nixon's anti-pollution rhetoric is miles from his budget realities."

Re-ordering Priorities

Ecology groups realize that a substantial re-ordering of national priorities is essential to environmental preservation. And for this reason most would agree with Hentoff that any "political action that does not connect ecology with the end of the military-industrial-labor complex is frivolous."

Yet even if the Nixon Administration was attempting to establish new priorities — which it is not — the ecology movement would still be confronted with the basic problem posed by our entire economic system. As Barry Weisberg, a San Francisco Ecologist, puts it:

"The deterioration of the natural environment is clearly a product of the nature of production and consumption, of the cultural values and social relationships that are dominant in our industrial-technological society."

It is doubtful whether many politicians and businessmen currently on the environmental bandwagon have any conception of the radical changes that must be introduced if man and the earth are to survive the 20th century.

Writing from Washington last week on the eve of Earth-Day, **Village Voice** columnist Judith Coburn noted, "Unless the system is willing to pay for its own overthrow, the polluters and their friends must think the ecology movement is no threat."

As Miss Coburn went on to suggest in the course of analyzing the ecology movement, the threat to the system exists but is not yet a very potent one.

The old myth that continued growth increases our control over the environment is now simply false. We are losing control. We are destroying the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the land we walk upon. And this is not an accident. It is rooted in the fundamental attitudes and practices of advanced industrial society. It is in part the logic of capitalism, but it is more than that; it is the very relationship we assume toward the natural world.

The talk about shifting from an economy of affluence, obsolescence, redundancy and waste to an economy that recognizes scarcity must yield practical proposals for a new economics. And these proposals might include the mandatory re-cycling of all natural resources; the mandatory production of only re-cyclable containers; the rationing of all natural resources — rationing to provide for sane limits on the amount of consumption as well as to equalize mechanisms for distribution.

Industrial processes must be rationed as to the amount of oxygen, water or minerals they can consume in production. These are no small matters, but they are only the basic parameters for what would be the beginning of a truly democratic policy for our life support systems. The "economy of death" must be replaced by an economy of life.

— Eco-activist Barry Weisberg writing on "The Ecology of Oil: Raping Alaska," in the March issue of Ramparts

Reform Politics With No Program

With an anti-corporate theme that is still only "implicit," the movement "has done little more than spawn the further growth of a particularly American kind of reform politics, building on the foundation of the McCarthy campaign, 'new politics,' and the Moratorium.

"It is fiercely anti-establishment politics. . .and it is ferociously moral. But it is a politics without a program to deal with economic reality.

"It spawns student politicians who urge students to deal with ecological disaster by giving up their cars and Saran Wrap; who sit on panels with the businessmen they accuse of destroying Vietnam and the earth's life-support system; and who recommend consumer boycotts to break the back of an economic system which depends on profits to survive."

Pressing Needs

The importance of public education, consumer protests, and other forms of political activity cannot be under-valued. But their present scale and impact on public policy seems almost insignificant when one considers how much more has to be done to develop support for environmental controls and achieve the power to implement them.

Reviewing Paul Ehrlich's latest book, **Population, Resources, Environment**, in a recent issue of the New York Review, Economist Robert Heilbroner briefly outlined the steps America must take to bring its "economic activities into a sustainable relationship" with the earth's "resource capabilities and waste absorption properties."

Disposing Disposability

"On the simplest level, a whole series of technological problems must be met. Fume-free transportation must be developed on land and air. The cult of disposability must be replaced by that of reusability. Population stability must be attained through tax and other inducements, both to conserve resources and to preserve reasonable population densities." The rate and kind of technological change and industrial development will have "to be supervised and probably greatly reduced."

Heilbroner wonders whether any of this is "imaginable within a capitalist setting — that is, in a nation in which the business ideology permeates the views of nearly all groups and classes and establishes the bounds of what is possible and natural, and what is not?"

Future Of The Movement

Much, it would seem, depends on the future direction and strength of the student-based ecology movement. If the progress of the student-based anti-war movement is any guide, there is little cause for optimism. Vietnam continues and like the destruction of the environment, it is neither an accident nor an aberration. Both are the product of the same political and economic system, the same reckless domestic and foreign policies that America has pursued for many years.

The difference is that while the agony of Vietnam can apparently be prolonged almost indefinitely, the crisis of the environment must be met if any of us are to survive. As Heilbroner concludes in his review, ecological problems "will tax our technical and socio-political ingenuity, but the main problem they pose is not whether, but **how soon** they can be solved."

Earth-Day Box Score

Most of the nation's waterways are polluted. Almost any sizable city discharges enough combustion products into the air to render the community liable, under certain atmospheric vagaries to the sort of miasma that killed 20 persons in Donora, Pa. in 1948.

The handling of solid waste in most places has been described by conservative Federal experts as "scandalous." By and large it's just dumped nearby, to fester and stink. Although America - the - Once - Beautiful spreads over 2 billion acres, we have no rational policy of land use, so that most people are neurotically crowded into cities while most of the land lies sparsely populated.

Our national sentiments on population limitation are demonstrably schizophrenic. President Nixon and other officials have deplored unbridled population growth; yet tax and welfare laws and many other social fixtures tacitly put a premium on progeny.

Our resource policies, insofar as they are definable, are uncoordinated. Scarifying strip mining is not related to the overall need for coal; cries of "lumber shortage" rise while huge amounts are being exported; the Santa Barbara Channel is drenched with tar without reference to the availability of oil elsewhere.

Government agencies have been building highways, damming rivers, digging canals, and licensing the distribution of lethal chemicals with bland disregard for side-effects.

Environmental reporter Gladwin Hill, in the April 26 New York Times

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President Nixon and the Court

"Behind Nixon's talk of the philosophy of strict construction (of the Constitution), as behind his talk of the "legal philosophy" of the South, is plain and simple white middle class prejudice. Preventive detention means putting blacks in jail more easily. His strict constructionism is only a legislative device for restricting the rights of the blacks and the poor generally, as when Chief Justice Burger dissented from a recent decision holding that welfare payments could not be cut off without first granting the recipients a formal hearing. The Nixon-Mitchell-Burger philosophy is to give fewer rights to the disadvantaged. It is the philosophy of the smug, the unsympathetic rich and the Southern white supremacist. That is the kind of majority outlook he hopes to create on the Supreme Court, whether by appointing mediocrities from South or North."

— I. F. Stone in the April 20 issue of his Washington "Bi-Weekly."

Letters To The Editor

Student Defeat On the E.P.C.

To the Editor:

At the meeting of the Educational Policy Committee last Monday, a student proposal to increase the number of voting student members of that committee from two to four was defeated.

As author of that proposal, and one of the two voting student members, I would like to give an account of both the pro and con arguments, and offer some implications. The atmosphere in which the discussion and vote occurred is irretrievable, but fortunately the mood in which the proposal was defeated echoes in the arguments themselves.

Rationale

I proposed the increase in student voting membership for several reasons, some of which may not be in-an-of-themselves convincing, but all of which are honest and important components of the rationale.

1. With two student members, it is virtually impossible to miss an EPC meeting even for good representation as students. If one member of the faculty cannot attend, there is still more sentation. With only two students voting, we cannot afford the luxury of missing a meeting even for important academic or cultural events.

2. The decision to have two voting student members was arbitrary, not based on any rationally derived figure for a balance of student-faculty power. The College governance committee includes in its report a recommendation for a larger proportion of student voting members: a proportion my proposal does not violate. One of the faculty members who spoke in favor of increasing student voting membership suggested

Continued on page 3

Dick Colman Defends Proposal For "Required" Physical Education

By Richard Colman
Director of Athletics

As you know, there is a proposal presently before the Faculty for a change in the Physical Education program here at Middlebury. I have just been asked by one of your reporters to write "A Defense of Compulsory Physical Education." He wouldn't settle for a discussion of the program — not even for the substitution of the word "required" for that other one. No, indeed, "compulsory" is the real fighting word these days — gets the adrenalin flowing, the passions inflamed. "Let him dig his way out of that one" I could almost hear him mutter as he hung up the phone. Well, I'll try.

It won't be easy though, for you see I don't believe in compulsory Physical Education either, if by that term you mean forcing a student into an activity that he dislikes, at a time that is inconvenient for him, with no choice, no flexibility, no indication that that particular activity will ever be relevant to him at any time or place in his life.

I do believe, though, in a program of Physical Education which does offer wide choices and permits those activities to be approached in different ways and at different times; which, in effect, gives credit for advanced standing and offers independent work for those who desire it.

I would hope that we could look beyond that one bad word "compulsory" which incidently appears only negatively in the proposal — to the proposal itself. Is it a good proposal? Will it benefit the student body at Middlebury? Has it something to contribute to the whole and balanced education of an individual in today's world? Let's not get "hung up" on "that word" again — it has a tendency to escalate from "requirement" to "required" to "compulsory" and on into the nether regions of slavery, oppression and degradation! I assure you this proposal tries not to move in those directions.

Four Student Representatives

The committee involved in producing this proposal consisted of four undergraduates, two men and two women. There were also two representatives each from the men's and women's Physical Education departments. There were two members of the faculty and this writer.

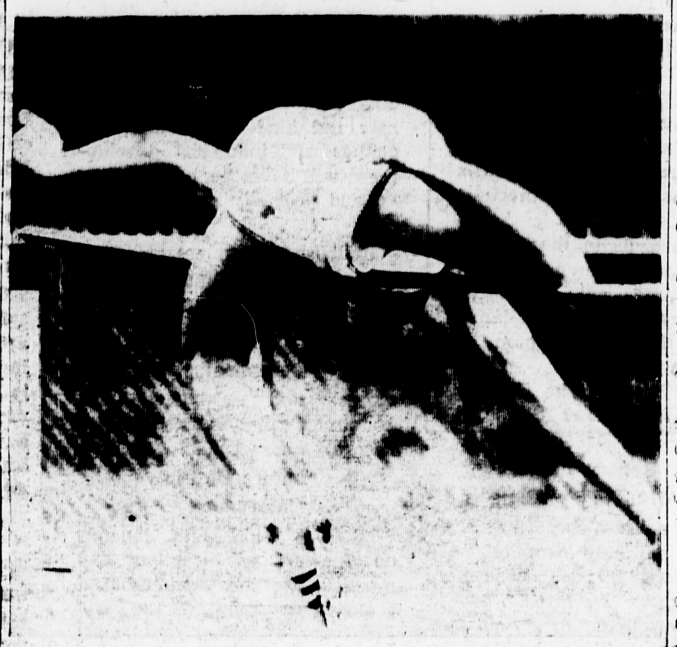
We spent some time discussing the present Physical Education programs at Middlebury and looked into what was being tried elsewhere in the country. Our Director of Men's Physical Education had urged several times in past years that the sophomore year of Physical Education be dropped; and our Women's Department had been constantly trying for more choice and variety. Now seemed the time to reexamine our whole program with an eye to unity of purpose and possible areas of coeducational activity.

Survey Conducted

We conducted a survey of 23 other colleges of approximately Middlebury's size, approach to or as nearly as possible everyone, graduating from Middlebury some degree of skill or interest in a sport, or recreational activity, that would contribute to his mental, physical, and emotional health for the many years still lying ahead of that person.

We felt we have the staff, the facilities, the natural assets here to do this — but we do need a program! And, unfortunately, in those colleges where the Physical Education program has become entirely an optional one, it has essentially failed to survive as a program.

Among the 23 colleges who replied to our questionnaire, only Trinity, Wesleyan, and Mills College have done away with any Physical Education requirement whatever.



"All available evidence seems to indicate that frustrations and aggressions can be relieved under conditions of vigorous physical activity." — Director of Athletics Richard Colman.

Shrunk to Zero

Wesleyan has found that participation in the active part of their Physical Education program has shrunk to "almost zero." The only areas where any interest is shown are in some classes dealing with coaching techniques and the organization of Physical Education, intercollegiate, and interscholastic programs.

At Trinity there has been a substantial lessening of participation (over 50 percent) although credit is given towards graduation for such participation. No information was available from Mills as to the suc-

Continued on page 11

Mental, Physical and Emotional Well-Being

We wanted to give everyone, education, and feeling of responsibility for the mental, emotional, and physical development of its students. We wanted to take advantage, where possible, of some of the natural assets Middlebury has simply by its geographical location. We wanted to cut down, if not out, the two year compulsory-required aspect of the program presently in effect.

We wanted to focus our attention primarily on the so-called lifetime sports — as is being done elsewhere in the country — and we wanted to do this in as flexible and varied a way as possible with a maximum of choices and options.

Student Says to Coleman: Requirements Must Go!

By NAT AYER

Mr. Colman's arguments for physical activity are good. It's just that the full meaning of sports does not emerge if the activities are enforced, and so usually hated (men more than women I admit). As Mr. Colman noted, most people throughout the ages have noticed the benefits of physical activity. Most students now perform in some way or another during the year outside phys. ed. classes.

The schools that dropped the phys. ed. requirement say there has been a decrease in attendance. But that does not mean that class attendance should automatically be reinstated! There is no mention as to whether the students are active and even **using** the facilities at times other than "morning classes," which are a tremendous hassle.

"Classes are Chaotic"

There seem to be two major problems with phys. ed., especially men's. The classes are generally a farce. And as the Coffin has said, "Do you really think that P.E. is going to get better just because you're in college? Gym is always messed up. And it's as pathetic here as in high school."

"But could anyone learn anything?" I asked.

"Are you kidding? The guys who don't want to play stand around and watch. And the good guys don't want them to play anyway. They only get in the way."

Women Teachers Good

From all I've heard, the women are doing a pretty cool thing with what they teach. The important thing is that the women teachers have instilled a respect for body movement, and it's likely many girls would continue many of the activities if there were no requirement. The women are trained teachers, where the men coaches are sports specialists, and, with the exception of Dick Colman and John Bower, are not usually into the more subtle aspects of body movement.

The danger with required phys. ed. is the way the student is expected to learn and expand. The situation as it stands now removes the desire and initiative from the students. Under the proposed program, men and women will not be able to discover the excitement of sport. They might know how to go through the motions, but negative attitude always seems to break everything apart.

Power In Individual Fulfillment

Wouldn't it be better if Middlebury students could choose how, when, and where the what everybody has been talk- and really begin to understand what everbody has been talking about in vague terms (except the women again)? Would not the intent of physical exercise be met more powerfully if the students were allowed to **want to** jump on the trampoline or play tennis?

Every once in a while it is heard that college should be organized in a way allowing the student to come to an understanding of himself and of what he needs and wants and loves. He cannot learn to make decisions that matter to him if they are already made for him in unpleasant ways.

Most students will eventually recognize the values in physical activity. And this might take a little time, but we must be patient I think. Perhaps some activities, like dance, would be accepted as credit for academics. In any case, any meaningful progress will only be made if students are allowed to **become** aware of the values. And one of the happy results would be the eventual disappearance of that mean word "jock" — a little understanding would do the job admirably.

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Women's Tennis Easily Wins

The Middlebury women's tennis team won this season's first match 4-0 against Green Mountain College. The match, held last Thursday, April 23 at 3:30 in the gym was an easy first victory.

Joan Weinberg, playing first singles, won by a score of 6-1, 6-2. Kitty Bean took a leisurely three sets to beat her opponent 4-6, 6-3, 6-3. The doubles number one team of Stephanie Hall and Wendy True triumphed after a slow beginning 2-6, 6-4, 6-3. Finally, Ann Mechem and Jeannie Northrup wrapped up the meet with an easy win of 6-1, 6-3.

Five Midd Sports: 15-23

By NAT AYER

The mid-season mark is fast approaching Middlebury teams, and not a one of them are particularly noteworthy for excellent performance so far. Baseball as of Tuesday morning had lost their last three games, and was to play Vermont again that afternoon, to whom they had lost just five days earlier.

Duke Nelson is successfully starting still another year as golf coach. His players have a 5-3 record, with more than half their matches yet to be played. Stub Mackey brought his first undefeated track squad since 1960 into the Vermont State Meet yesterday, and, as he reported to Paul Witteman, he was quietly hoping that Midd might upset the favored UVM squad.

Lacrosse is suffering this year scorewise. They have won only two out of seven contests, and it's probable that they succombed to Dartmouth yesterday. Dito Staley is high scorer for the team, with nine goals and two assists. Coach Bill Hess said Tuesday morning that he sees definite improvement in the working team. This is a case of the players developing and creating perfection within the framework of a poor season.

"Amherst," Hess said, noting that his team had defeated them 3-2 last Saturday, "was better than some of the teams we lost to earlier. We've had some close scores. We're making progress." And one comforting thought is that it's a young team, with most players to return next year.

Pete Rapelye's tennis team is constantly reshuffling itself, but going into yesterday's match against St. Lawrence, a sure victory, the team's record was 3-2. Dartmouth is the only opponent remaining that can seriously challenge them, and if injuries are taken care of, and players make the match, the Big Green could possibly fall to Midd's well balanced squad.

Urges Car Ban

(Continued From Page 1)

club we've got here is a pretty good place to begin, because for the most part we typify the convenience market that is screwing up the environment in this country and on this planet. We are buying some sort of short term ease, pleasure, comfort, whatever you want to call it, and we're paying for it with some sort of long term disaster."

"The frivolous use of cars here unnecessarily uses up metal, rubber, plastic, gas oil, electricity and considerable amounts of nitrous oxide, carbon monoxide, etc., into the air we breathe," he continued.

Hall pointed out that when he was a freshman the only students allowed cars were seniors, and "most everyone else could take a ride with a senior, or take a bus, or get out and hitchhike. And now everyone who wants, except students on financial aid, and perhaps they're the ones who need one, can keep a car on this campus if they pay a $25 fee. And I think this setup is wrong."

"I am convinced we do not need our cars as much as we say we do. Maybe it's a convenience, but we don't need them."

"This school is a country club, as I look at it, because we fail to take responsibility for our own messes. We eat a little bit of our food at Proctor or the SDU's and somebody else cleans up. We buy stuff at the Crest Room and somebody else cleans up the trash, or we dump it on Proctor Terrace. We mess up our rooms and expect someone else to clean them up. We waste electricity because someone else is paying for it. W buy soda in throw-away cans and the janitor takes care of it. I think these ideas should be changed and as quickly as possible."

He urged a replacement of the current cola dispensers to the returnable bottle type, a cutting down on power consumption, reuse of paper cups in the dining halls, reading of magazines and newspapers in the library to cut down on discarded paper from personal subscriptions, and return to paper rather than plastic ice cream dishes in the Crest Room.

Statements

Continued from page 2

dlebury. The courses that are used to fulfill the requirements are most often repetitive in both method and substance of work done in high schools.

2. The present courses most often chosen to fulfill the distributional requirements do not in fact become a meaningful part of the students' educational program. This creates an attitude of "serving time" for a seemingly arbitrary requirement.

3. The present system of distributional requirements presupposes a system of distinct disciplines and divisions, and does not take into account the interdisciplinary nature of the problems facing modern society, nor does it take into account the necessity and desirability of relating methodology to substance or one methodology to another.

Room Draw Schedule

The following instructions concerning room draw have been released by the Dean's office:

Please read carefully and note the times for number drawing and room draw. No student may participate in room draw who has not paid his $100 re-enrollment deposit or been excused by the Dean's office from doing so.

Underclassmen rooming with upperclassmen may draw with upperclassman's number, but must come to the room draw with the upperclassman.

Students selecting a room for another student must have a written proxy.

Students (men and women) wishing to live in Allen or the Chateau should make arrangements through the French, German, Spanish and Russian departments. Students living in these dorms need not be majors, but should be interested in speaking the language. Please get this settled with the departments before room draw.

There have been persistent rumors in the past about the selling of numbers. No individual will be allowed to draw with another's number. Room switchers must be arranged through the dean's office.

Freshmen with high numbers should be prepared for the probability that we will run out of rooms. Don't panic; leave your choice of a roommate on a list with the deans; you will be notified of your room number over the summer.

There will be several opportunities for block drawing: (there is some flexibility to this)

Men:

Gifford
- (113 through 117) 9 people
- (313 through 317) 9 people

Men's Residence
- (103 through 108) 8 people
- (112 through 117) 7 people
- (405 through 425) 8 people
- (412, 413, 414, 415, 422, 423) 8 people

Women:

Pearsons
- (45 through 48) 8 people

Women's Residence
- (262 through 271) 9 people
- (258 through 273) 9 people
- (464 through 471) 7 people
- (453, 454, 455, 456, 467, 477) 7 people

Chemistry Building
- (109 through 114) 8 people

Students wishing to block draw should send a representative to the Dean's office with a list of signatures of their block. The representatives will draw numbers and select the block of rooms for his group. This will be on Monday, May 4th at 9:00 p.m. in Proctor Lounge.

For the rest of room draw, there will be **number drawing** on Tuesday, May 5th.

Women:

Pearsons Rec

Class of 1971	3:30 p.m.
Class of 1972	4:00 p.m.
Class of 1973	4:30 p.m.

Men:

Proctor Lounge

Class of 1971	7:00 p.m.
Class of 1972	7:30 p.m.
Class of 1973	8:00 p.m.

For room choosing. All students wanting singles:

Women:

Pearsons Rec

Wednesday, May 6th

Class of 1971	3:00 p.m.
Class of 1972	4:00 p.m.
Class of 1973	5:00 p.m.

Men:

Proctor Lounge

Wednesday, May 6th

Class of 1971	7:00 p.m.
Class of 1972	8 p.m.
Class of 1973	9:00 p.m.

For room choosing, all remaining students:

Women:

Pearsons Rec

Monday, May 11th

Class of 1972	3:30 p.m.
Class of 1973	4:30 p.m.

Men:

Proctor Lounge

Monday, May 11th

Class of 1971	7:00 p.m.
Class of 1972	8 p.m.
Class of 1973	9:00 p.m.

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Letters To The Editor

Anti-Blackout

To the Editor:

After a less than successful Earth Day, Middlebury students have once again demonstrated their capacity for hypocrisy. I am referring to the "black-out" which was supposed to protest the Vernon power plant.

Following a middle-of-the-week candle light supper (the purpose of which seemed less to protest the power plant than to conceal the food served us) I proceeded to indulge myself in sixty minutes of world and national news in the TV lounge of Batt. North.

Blacked Out

Unfortunately, I was unable to indulge myself for very long since I was twice asked to view the news in a blacked-out room (which, I am told by doctors, is an unnecessary strain to the eyes), and once asked to turn off the news completely to "protest pollution."

During a commercial (which, I confess, might better have been turned off) I availed myself of the facilities provided for men in all women's dorms, only to find myself, in the middle of my efforts, staring into complete blackness: someone had taken it upon him- (or her-) self to insure that we all followed his (her) idea of protest, and the fuse-box was raided. Whether or not we agreed, of course, was not important. It had been decided for us.

Upon returning to my dorm this evening, I discovered my hallway in similar darkness. After some calls to the service building and Dean Peterson, and with the help of a flashlight, it was discovered that someone had again "hit the fuse-box" — once again, rather arbitrarily. (This episode was repeated again during the writing of this letter).

Hypocrisy

In their fervor to protest pollution from the Vernon plant, Middlebury students embarked upon one of the biggest acts of hypocrisy known to this school. Certainly, a complete blackout, if agreed upon in advance by all, could have been a meaningful symbol of protest.

But the carnival-like atmosphere that prevailed ("Well, there isn't enough light to study, so we might as well have a party), and the rather arbitrary manner in which the black-out was effected doesn't exactly coincide with what might be called "concern for the 'quality of life,' " and certainly not the rights of others.

Prove Concern

What, may I ask, is the purpose of denying oneself (indeed others) information of the world around us and "essential activities?" What is the purpose of turning off exit sign, hallway, stairway (and bathroom) lights when people are using them?

Enough Lip Service

If Middlebury students are really concerned with the amount of electricity used here, then I suggest that they prove their concern by turning down their $400 record players (which will not only reduce the power demand, but will considerably reduce noise pollution as well), unplugging all the privately owned refrigerators, hotplates, super-duper, four-track stereo tape outfits, electric hair-dryers, etc., refusing to use the kitchenettes in the dorms (sorry, no hot midnite snacks, no cold beer — in aluminum cans), and not buying electric can openers, toothbrushes, or razors.

If Middlebury students are really concerned with pollution, then I suggest that they stop buying Corvettes, Porches, XKE's, GTO's, Mustangs and other high - performance cars (which contribute significantly to noise, heat, and air pollution), stop littering all over (just check Proctor Terrace any nigh stop buying soda pop and beer in aluminum cans, stop wasting food (it all goes into Otter Creek) and stop adding to the general air and noise pollution by paying lip-service to its abatement.

I am not suggesting that everyone drive VW's or drink kool-aid, but certainly a little less talk and a lot more action is necessary to use a trite phrase, "People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones."

Until Middlebury students are ready to prove their concern with real action, I would appreciate it immensely if they would respect my rights as a thinking individual — and leave the necessary lights on; I have to study so I can do something about pollution.

Thank you.

Kenan Baldridge
Thursday night, April 23, by candle (power) light

Necessity knows no law and it's the game with extravagance.

Star Salad

To the Editor:

While the Choir was in Hartford recently, a few connoisseurs were discovered requesting the recipe of a star shaped molded salad which disappeared only seconds before the rest of the pre-concert dinner. For those interested the recipe has been obtained for Nancy Bantle Shipman's Star Salad.

2 packages strawberry jello
2 cups boiling water
healthy dash cinnamon
1 package frozen strawberries — set aside 1 cup strawberries and mix with 2-3 cup sour cream and spread on partially thickened jello, refrigerate and unmold.

The truly beautiful music and the talented and personable choristers who sang it were greatly appreciated and we thank them for coming to Hartford.

Sincerely,
Judy Phinney Stearns '56

Every man can't be the best, but every man can do his best.

Crapped

To the Editor:

Addressed to the readers of Frontiers:

I would like to inform you that the photograph on page thirteen of this year's Frontiers, though attributed to me, is not mine. The image did indeed originate in my camera, but it was drastically cropped without my knowledge or permission; and furthermore, had my permission been sought, it would not have been granted. I doubt that the editors would ever seriously consider altering or truncating a poem, no matter what the editorial necessity; it is unfortunate that they do not have equal respect for the integrity of the visual image.

Frank Gohlke

Somali is the world's principal source of the incense resins frankincense and myrrh. It was known to ancient Egypt as the "Land of Aromatics," according to National Geographic Society.

Colman Defends Phys. Ed. Proposal

Continued from page 8

cess of their program. Amherst is conducting a year's experiment of a half required-half not required program and is not yet prepared to evaluate it.

In going further afield, we found that Franklin and Marshall had conducted an experiment recently to see to what extent students would participate in Physical Education activities on a voluntary basis.

Convenient Scheduling

"It might be pointed out that this period was scheduled when there were no classes of academic instruction and came at a time just prior to lunch;" so that the student would not be harried by another class immediately following his exercise period. "A total of 16 class periods were given in the various sports listed. In the final tabulations, ten students reported for instruction or supervision."

Wandering still further afield in search of schools which have made Physical Education entirely optional, we found that Yale's experience with voluntary Physical Education resulted in a heavy over - crowding of the Payne Whitney gymnasium facilities in the late afternoon hours and virtual desertion in the mornings — an indication that the most efficient use of one's facilities might well dictate morning class assignments for those undergraduates not engaged in intercollegiate or intramural activities.

Low Attendance

Incidentally, Yale announced to its 1000 man entering freshman class that all interested should feel free to come in for an interview to determine what type of activity they might care to enter. According to Dr. Blesh who heads the department, less than 50 freshmen contacted the staff in any way.

It was further pointed out that the heaviest use of Yale's indoor facilities was made by sophomore and upperclassmen, and the Yale staff is wondering what the interest level will be when all classes are without the basic program that Yale used to have for the freshman year.

In a Nutshell. . .

In a nutshell, then, we felt that any worthwhile program would have to have some gentle shove, some incentive — especially for those who lack confidence in themselves or are reluctant even to try new things — or order to survive as a program.

If one reads the proposed plan carefully, the "requirement" aspect is very light indeed. It can be fulfilled in several ways, i. e. instruction, approved independent programs, exemptions by demonstrating skill at or above the intermediate level, to a degree by intercollegiate sports participation, or by combinations of all of these. Choice of activity, method of approaching the activity, and time is left up to the student.

There will be some of course, who will be capable of "exempting" out of the program completely within the first week of arrival of campus. Others may combine instruction, exemption, individually chosen programs and intercollegiate sports participation in varying ways and at various times during their college careers — the program can literally be completed in 4 days or 4 years!

I cannot help but deplore the tendency of some to differentiate so sharply between mental and physical development. Surely both are important aspects of the development of the whole person. Surely a concern for the physical and emotional development of the student as well as his mental growth has long been felt to be a responsibility of higher education is this country.

Can there be any real question but that in today's world we need the physical, mental, and emotional relaxation and renewal that comes through movement, physical activity and social contact in a recreational setting?

Frustrations and Aggressions

This becomes more urgent as our lives become more complex, more pressure packed; and as technology takes away from us more and more of the physical activities that earlier generations had as natural part of their lives. All medical and phychological advice stands with us in this. All available evidence seems to indicate that frustrations and aggressions can be relieved under conditions of vigorous physical activity.

Now, we feel, is the time to build some degree of skill — so necessary for later enjoyment — and to form habits of healthy recreation for later life.

In 380 B. C. Plato said "Lack of activity destroys the good condition of every human being, while movement and methodical physical exercise must accompany and condition mental training."

In the mid-20th century, Karl Menninger, noted psychiatrist, said, "There is considerable scientific evidence that the healthy personality is one who not only plays, but who takes his play with a degree of seriousness.

Disordered Personalties

Furthermore, there is also evidence that the inability and unwillingness to play reveals an insecure and disordered aspect of the personality."

These two statements would seem to indicate a fairly long period of support for our position.

I can only say that the Field House has been a busy place since last summer. On the wooden floor of the basketball area alone, we have had football, soccer, basketball, lacrosse, baseball and tennis squads working out. We have had two Vermont Symphony Concerts, a Hospital Benefit Ball, dances, Rock - Folk and Folk - Rock groups, a dance recital, a meeting of 1100 Daughters of the Eastern Star, an exhibition faculty meeting, many intercollegiate and intramural basketball games and other activities too numerous to mention.

We have so far avoided either a horse show or a protest march — I trust we can continue to avoid them. If not, I'll be there asking that shoes be removed before stomping across our "newly" refinished basketball floor — at least I'll try.

Seriously, though, please read beyond "that word." Is the proposal a good one or a bad one for Middlebury — is it worth a try?

Richard Colman
Director of Athletics

Tenure Quotas . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

lated to its quality. A college gets stuck only when it makes mistakes in granting tenure.

If a college focuses its attention clearly and unequivocably on the quality of tenured faculty, the tenure structure question will largely take care of itself: there will be a normal turnover which assures both flexibility and new blood. Of course, with a high quality faculty, there will probably be no need for flexibility and new blood — to be stuck with quality is not to be stuck at all.

Caught in Swinging Door

If a liberal arts college has a tenure structure policy for a department, how will this affect the nontenured members of this department?

First, if the nontenured faculty member is already on the scene when he finds that he is in a swinging door — that he has virtually no chance of getting tenure regardless of his performance — he will, if he is rational, concentrate on making himself as marketable as possible since he knows that he will be job hunting sometime in the near future.

Teaching Neglect

Since the market places a relatively low value on teaching accomplishments and other service to the college community, this will result in his spending as much time as possible on his professional research to the neglect of his teaching and other duties which are highly valued in a liberal arts college.

Long Term Future

Second, if faculty candidates are told about the tenure structure policy before they are hired, a college will experience difficulty in hiring teaching oriented nontenured faculty. They will go elsewhere where they feel there is a possibility of a long term future for them if they perform well. The college will then have to select from research oriented candidates, who, for a wide variety of reasons, are not likely to be attracted to a liberal arts college to begin with. The college will then find itself competing with research oriented universities for faculty, a competition in which the liberal arts college has no comparative advantage. And the college will eventually be drawn into reducing teaching loads and making other costly adjustments just to keep up with this competition.

Little College Espirit

As I see it then, the upshot

Continued on page 12

The Women's Liberation Movement

Part Two

By Ann Lovell

The Communists were aware of this misery and the resentment Chinese women harboured deep inside themselves; the Party encouraged Women's Associations, which demanded equal treatment of women in their homes. Women were also encouraged to work in the fields to provide food for the army; this position gave them an independence in the home and changed their image in the eyes of their husbands. Thus women became passionate believers in Communism and emancipation it promised.

Today, most Chinese women are engaged in useful production and even exercise power in villages. However, although communes may assist in the care of children and in housework, women are still responsible for their families. Even when domestic work is provided by someone outside the family, it is usually a female who performs the task.

Cuban Federation

In Cuba, the complete liberation of women through socialism has been given top priority in the revolution. Already, the Cuban Federation of Women, which consists of half of the island's women, plays a decisive role in social services and education, and men often give up their jobs to accommodate a balanced number of women.

Today, over 11,000 wome nwork, — 9000 of them in the sugar mills — where a few women technicians were graduated this year, years ago only men were employed. More than men; the positions of doctors are filled equally by both sexes. However, according to the observations of some of the young Americans who worked in the cane harvest this year **machismo,** or the Latin equivalent of the male chauvinism, still exists. While women may do the same work in the fields as men or be revered as heroes of the revolution, they are still sexual objects in the media and the butt of jokes and catcalls on the street.

Women Guerillas

Women are playing an important part in the armed struggles of various revolutionary movements today. Women train as guerillas among India's peasants. In North Vietnam, the women who have traditionally been subjugated under feudalism and colonialism "man" machine guns, repair roads and railways, run most of the printing and textile industry which goes on behind the lines.

In the U. S., Black Panthers and the Puerto Rican Young Lords equate the woman's role with that of men in the revolution.

But Kathleen Cleaver notes: "If women can function in men's roles during war, they can function there all the time . . . everything women do is viewed as secondary in capitalistic society . . . but in a socialist society the labor force needs everybody and therefore women are not looked on as secondary citizens." (**Guardian,** Feb. 7, 1970, page 20).

Machismo and Sexism

The socialist countries of Eastern Europe and those mentioned above have succeeded in integrating women into the labor force. In the examples mentioned, I don't think it is important to note that women are badly needed for "cheap labor," as in any society. What must be realized is that for complete freedom, even the labor done at home, which is part of the private sphere, must be industrialized, or brought into the public sphere. So far, this has not been achieved anywhere in the world. And whether or not **machismo** and sexism will disappear as a result is still an unanswerable question.

As America is a capitalist society, the position of women and their activist groups must be compared with those in countries with a similar political system. Sweden is always held up as the model for women's liberation. There women exercise considerable political power through elected positions and do manual labor usually limited to men elsewhere. Male-female stereotypes are being broken down in the school books; metalwork, sewing and cooking are compulsory co-ed classes. Day - care centers allow wives to work. Sweden, however, is still a socialist country.

The French Example

A better example for comparison is France, where women's groups have long fought for civil rights. Only last week, the French National Assembly passed a bill giving mothers as much say as fathers in the care of children. Previously, the law gave father's the authority; this means a divorcee had to give her children up to her husband even if he were an alcoholic or had deserted her.

Generally, the prevailing French attitude is that a woman's place is in the home — even leftist political parties have refused to fight for a change in this **status quo.** (The Communist Party opposes birth control as a means of limiting the number of "Communist" babies.)

Less Discrimination

Nevertheless, the French woman finds less discrimination in the professional world than does her American sister. And there are certainly more female engineers, doctors, and lawyers than in the U. S. A. Day-care centers, which charge according to the individual's ability to pay ,are to be found in every large city or plant. Summer camps for children are paid for by the state, company, or church. Social security provides medical care for the new-born baby.

Still, these benefits affect the middle-class French woman more than the worker or farmgirl, especially when the latter is unaware of family planning organizations. According to two French writers who have studied the French woman, basic needs will not be fully met as long as the primary consideration in a country such as France is profit. (Andree Michel and Genevieve Texier, **La condition de la francaise Vol. 2.)** The problems of the woman — hence of each individual — must become the main responsibility of the society, not just of the nuclear family.

Back in U. S. A.

In the United States, too, socialization and care of children, and other functions traditionally incorporated in the family must become the responsibility of the society. Even in our parents' youth, the home was a warm, secure place where a woman could find satisfaction and remain relatively unburdened. Grandparents helped mind the children and relatives pitched in with housework and provided company.

Today, with the "family" reduced to parents and immediate offspring, with children gaining independence at an early age, the empty house can provide a lonely, unfulfilling existence for the housewife. She is further alienated from the outside world because she must relate to it through her husband. If, however, the possibility of communal socialization were to be realized, many problems could be alleviated.

A 1984 Style Nightmare?

Many women see in industrialized domesticity and day-care centers a 1984-style nightmare. This is because in our society few institutions other than the family allow effective relationships to be formed. We relate to our parents or children as possessions ('my son') and this particular relation is not extended to the neighbours' parents or kids. However, if day-care centers (and schools) can become the responsibility of the community, if we can have **immediate** power over communal services and "institutions" which directly touch our private lives, then these changes will not destroy loving and caring relationships.

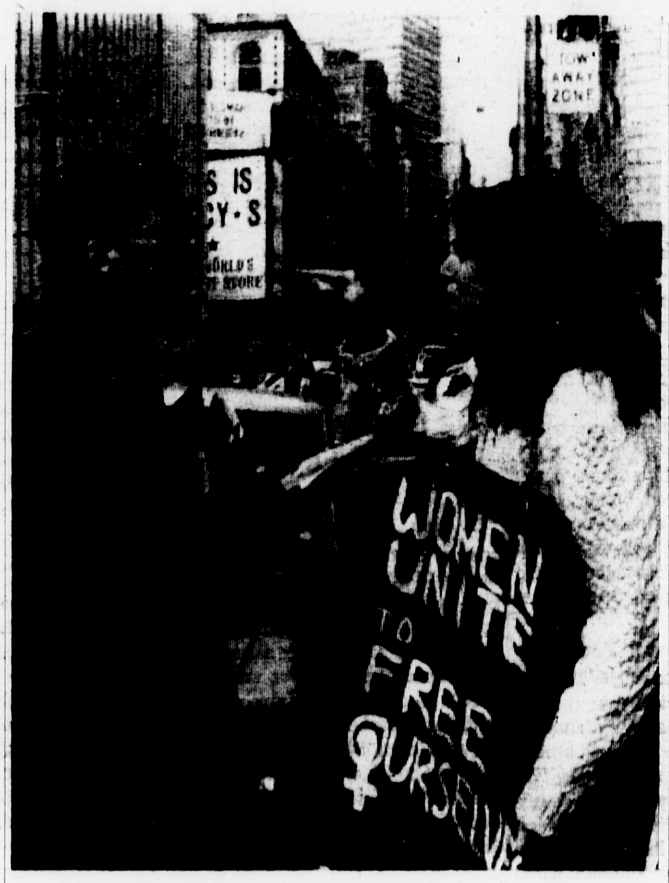
First, a community day-care center would consist of children for whom the organizers and nurses felt a personal concern; the children would develop in a warm, secure atmosphere. Secondly, if neighbors and groups of people shared these responsibilities, women would become involved in a new "extended family," providing relationships denied to her as an isolated housewife.

President Nixon's proposed federal day-care legislation will not allow grass-roots groups of parents to use funds. Instead, day-care is being set up on a franchise basis, enabling such corporations as Minnie Pearl Fried Chicken and Gerber Baby Food to make a profit from fees which many families can't afford. The result of these centers will be greater social control and programming of children at an earlier age by forces over which parents have no control.

The Possibility of Change

Can women as a political group make basic qualitative changes in this society? Can women in the labor force, for example, use their power to break the male domination.

Continued on page 12



Unliberated Newsweek

Newsweek magazine, hippest of the three major American news weeklies, is the subject of an interesting critique in the April 23, issue of **The Village Voice.** Written by political reporters Jack Newfield and Paul Cowan, the article is based on a series of interviews with **Newsweek** staffers and a close analysis of the magazine's coverage of the Movement, particularly the activities of the Panthers and the recent bomb-slaying of former SNCC activist Ralph Featherstone.

Behind **Newsweeks** "hip, flip, now-generation style," Cowan and Newfield find "a rather conservative political line." Rather than educating its readers to the complexity of issues and events, the magazine tends to compartmentalize the news, to "package" it like "merchandise." While its resources are great, **Newsweek** has never attempted good investigative reporting. "Original muckraking" of the Sy Hersh-Ralph Nader - I. F. Stone variety is held incompatible with the "fundamental objective" of a weekly news magazine: "to sell ad space and copies."

With the exception of signed reviews in the cultural section and the work of its regular political columnists, **Newsweek** (like all of **Time**) is an exercise in "group journalism" — meaning, according to Cowan and Newfield, that "no individuals are accountable for its contents."

"It is produced behind a screen of corporate anonymity which is as damaging to the magazine employes as to its readers. 'In theory,' one former editor said, 'an objective machine writes all the articles.'

" . . . after a while, though, employes begin to feel like cogs in a great newsgathering machine (or like alienated auto workers on the assembly line), instead of individuals who are responsible for their own judgments and actions."

The most alienated members of the staff are, not surprisingly, the women. As Cowan and Newfield report:

The oppression of women at Newsweek is not unique: the same situation exists throughout the communications industry. On newsmagazines they are reporters and researchers; in book publishing houses they do publicity work or work as secretaries; in television they are hired as script girls or publicity girls. In all these professions women are told not to expect promotions, and it is assumed they want nothing more than to marry and breed. Their few years in the media industry will give them a chance to meet some celebrities — hear constant, interesting gossip, attend some glittering parties and perhaps trap a husband.

. . . 46 women employes have joined the ACLU in filing a suit which says that at Newsweek women are systematically discriminated against in both hiring and promotion and are forced to assume a subsidiary role': Newsweek, they charge, is in violation of Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act . . .

None of the top three editors or 12 senior editors at Newsweek are women. Women are usually not hired as reporters, while men with inferior credentials are. Women are discriminated against in promotion and try-outs. And women are excluded from Newsweek's Top of the Week luncheons. Periscope Panels, and campus speaker program."

Tenure Quotas, Faculty Quality...

Continued from page 10

of having a tenure structure policy in a liberal arts college is to foster nontenured faculty who are research oriented, relatively unconcerned about teaching and students, unwilling to give time and energy to the general affairs of the college and who possess little college espirit.

On all scores, I think the liberal arts college loses. Is this the kind of new blood which should be periodically infused into each department? Would it not be better to refresh a department periodically with a visiting professors program and a generous leave of absence program? Would it not be better to have a tenure policy built solely on the performance and promise of the nontenured faculty member? This would at least produce a more student and college oriented nontenured faculty which would fit more closely to the public relations image so carefully fostered by small liberal arts colleges.

High Mobility

The financial arguments for a tenure structure policy are more difficult to see. For a moment let us look at the whole question of faculty compensation and quality. Given the rather high mobility of college teachers generally, I would argue that in the long run the quality of professors which a college attracts is directly related to average compensation. (I use the term compensation broadly to include salary, fringes, leave program, etc., all of which are substitutable to some degree.) Even casual empiricism reveals that those schools with the highest compensation also have first rate faculties.

Limit on Quality

Harvard and Amherst do not pay more compensation than Middlebury for equal quality faculty; they just have higher quality faculty. Given this view, a college which says that it cannot afford a heavily tenured department is really saying that there is a limit on the quality of that department. Since compensation, of necessity, differs from department to department, it may be relatively cheap to have some very high quality departments, and this high quality might best be achieved by tenuring up the whole department.

Wholly Tenured

What I am arguing is that a maximization of the quality of the whole faculty, given the resources available to the college, may imply that some departments should be wholly tenured. In this context, a tenure structure policy may prevent an optimum allocation of resources within the college.

My conclusion is that while some of the objectives of a tenure structure policy may be desirable, there are clearly other (and I believe more efficient) ways to accomplish these ends. A tenure structure policy, as I see it, is merely a substitute for clear thinking, a rule of thumb for those administrators who cannot devise more efficient means.

Midd's Improved Faculty

Finally, we come to Middlebury. Should Middlebury have some kind of a tenure structure policy? For the reasons stated above, I think not. In addition there are some special circumstances here which make such a policy even less desirable. The President announced when he came here — and there is no reason to believe that he hasn't carried out his plans — that he planned to embark on a program of improving the faculty. In this situation, the application of a tenure structure policy means that the college will have to turn over some higher quality nontenured faculty, who have been attracted here by improved faculty compensation, merely to satisfy purely structural ends and in direct conflict with the stated policy of improving the faculty.

I believe it would be better, while the college is in a transitional stage to a higher quality faculty, not to avoid tenuring itself up with higher quality staff and wait for the tenure bind, if you're worried about it, to relieve itself via the natural attrition of tenured faculty.

Structure Trap

Unfortunately, this discussion is lagely academic since the faculty at large knows so little about the tenure structure policy at Middlebury. All that one can be sure of is that structural matters have appeared in several recent tenure decisions. This is very unfortunate both for the College's reputation and for the individual faculty members who get caught in the structure trap. It is one thing to have a tenure structure policy which is bad, but it only compounds the absurdity not to tell people about it. It is simply poor and inhumane personnel administration not to tell nontenured faculty what is going on as early as possible (preferably before they are hired so they will know what they are getting into).

Sinister Speculation

It also leaves the College with a credibility gap when the policy is applied. When the tenure structure of a department has been known for many years and not mentioned to a nontenured member of that department, and then a tenure structure argument is used to rationalize a denial of tenure, many faculty members reach the conclusion that this argument is something that has been just hauled out to cover up for some other reasons.

The College may have other reasons which are legitimate, and it may not, but by leaving such other reasons to the imagination of the faculty it only invites sinister speculation.

As one has come to expect, the College's behavior regarding this whole issue has been just one more contribution to the incredibly low morale of Middlebury's faculty.

Renovations

In order to renovate Starr and Painter this summer, both buildings will be closed down and emptied. For this reason students are advised not to store anything in Starr or Painter over the summer months.

Thank You

The Domeworkers wish to express their thanks to Dean and Mrs. O'Brien for their modest aid in the spirit of firming up the local points constituting a part of our omnidirectional omniexpanding grasp of a world around universe embracing event sequence (i.e. the whole earth).

Jeffords Is Speaker Here

On Earth Day, James Jeffords, the Attorney-General of Vermont, spoke proudly of the giant strides being taken by Vermont to curb pollution. His speech centered around the "Legal Aspects of Pollution Control" and the legal problems facing the state concerning the rights of individuals.

Mr. Jeffords believed that air pollution was a national problem, for air is in the public domain. Therefore, he left it to the national government to make laws for the protection of the air. He commented that with Washington and Illinois, Vermont has taken on the problem of air pollution from automobiles by demanding anti-pollution devices on all cars by 1973-74.

On water pollution, the Attorney-General saw the recurring problem of waters that are subject to the private control of industries, but commended his own state for forcing industrial complexes to build alternate systems to clean up the water they use.

Women's Lib, Part Two

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of the economic structure? The recent postal strike made many of us aware of the potential power certain workers have, even in the U. S. (How about the telephone operators, secretaries in big corporation?)

Besides many women hold service positions, that, because of their rapid turnover, are not unionized (75% of working women are not in unions.) A grass-roots organization outside union control could effectively mobilize women to demand equal salaries, day-care facilities, paid time-off to have babies, etc.)

Buying Power

Apart from the working world, women as a whole buy three-fourths of the country's consumer products, which is a tremendous potential source of economic power. Women who fall back on the argument that sexual freedom has liberated them often are not conscious of the control society (and business in particular) has over their bodies. That women still haven't the right to 100% safe contraceptives or abortion is well-known. Perhaps the tolerance given to women's sexual freedom is no different from the repressive tolerance of drugs: this new liberty turns our attention away from the more controversial issue of our position in the socia-economic structure. We may be content to make love and not war, and besides we'll buy the cosmetics, contact lenses, sexy clothes, perfumed vaginal deodorants, analyst services and luxury vacations to make our new "liberation" all the more enticing.

Other Concerns

I haven't been able to discuss many political issues within Women's Lib, which certainly are not ignored by the Movement. Specifically, the conditions of black women, working class women (this article has dealt more with middleclass women), Third World Women (especially the birth control issue), welfare mothers and college women. In addition, I want to emphasize that woman's liberation is not possible without men's liberation. Few women want to "make it" in this society, using the aggressive tactics employed by men, only to be rewarded with further neuroses, competitiveness, and "status anxiety."

That is why Roxanne Dunbar's emphasis on the female **principle** is so important to the full revolutionary meaning of woman's liberation: "When I say female liberation, I mean the liberation of the female principle in all human beings — the worldwide which is material, materialist, and peaceful (non-competitive) . . . not all women exhibit these qualities, though many do; certainly some men do, but not many. Women are programmed for a role — motherhood — which does not allow the female principle to take ascendance over the male principle." Only when women and men relate to each other as human beings — in a society not dominated by the competitive - aggressive male principle — will true liberation be possible.

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